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 No
 Inaugural
 Dissertation
 on
 Uterine Hemorrhage
 Ed. Burd-

admitted March 11. 1817

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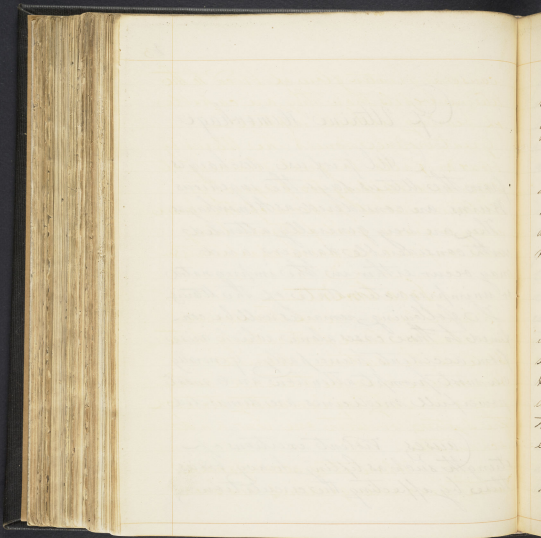
Of Uterine Hemorrhage

All profuse discharges from the uterus says the ingenious Burns, are considered as Hemorrhages.

They are very generally attended with considerable dangers and may occur either in the impregnated or unimpregnated state of the uterus.

The following remarks will be confined to those cases alone which arise from accidents principally. Generally our most prompt attention and most powerfull medicines are demanded

Causes. Violent exertions of strength such as lifting heavy bodies, these by affecting the circulation,



cause a greater flow of blood to the uterine vessels than they are capable of bearing without rupture—

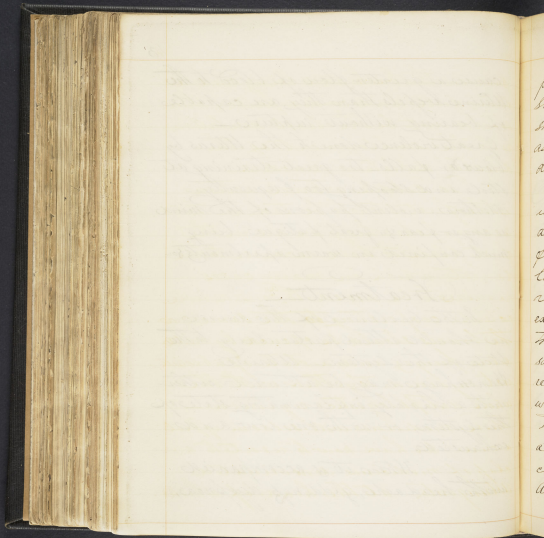
Great violence done to the uterus by blows or falls—too great straining at stool, and stooping too frequently—

Plethora—violent passions of the mind as anger & fear &c. great fatigues—being much confined in warm apartments &c.

Treatment—

In the treatment of this disease we should attend particularly to the state of the system—uterine hemorrhage may be attended either with a highly inflammatory state of the system, or with one low and exhausted.

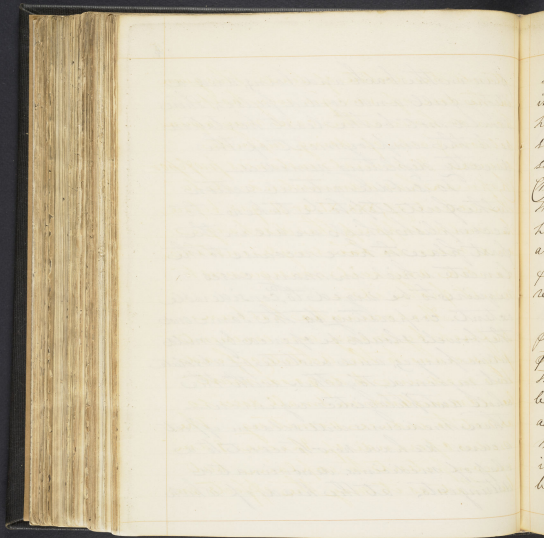
When it is accompanied with headache, giddiness, dyspnea,



pain in the back and loins, and a strong full and corded pulse, there should not be the least hesitation as to the employment of the directly depleting remedies.

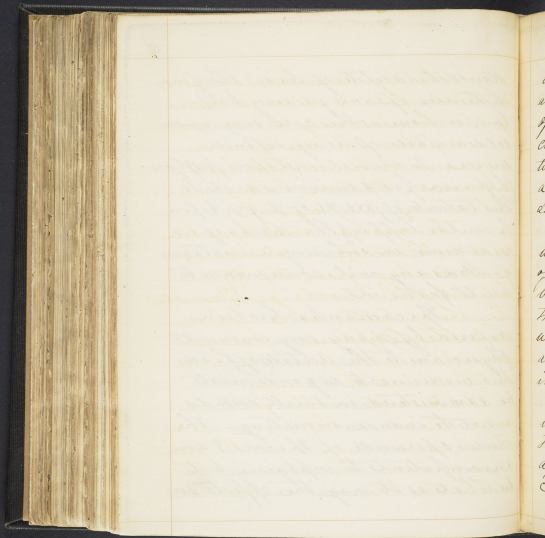
To subdue arterial action is the first step to be taken - to accomplish which we are in the first place to have recourse to the lancet, which in many cases requires to be urged to ^{the} considerable extent. cooperating to the same end the bowels should be opened by mild saline purges, and a state of absolute rest enjoined, together with the whole antiphlogistic regimen -

These medicines will seldom effect a cure, we have now to resort to a class of medicines denominated astringents, at the head of which



stands the acetate of lead. This given in the dose of vss grs. every half hour or hour as the case may require seldom fails of doing infinite services. In several instances professor Chapman has administered it to the extent of xxx , xl or fl grs. before he could suppress the discharge and never in one single instance found any evil consequences to result from it—

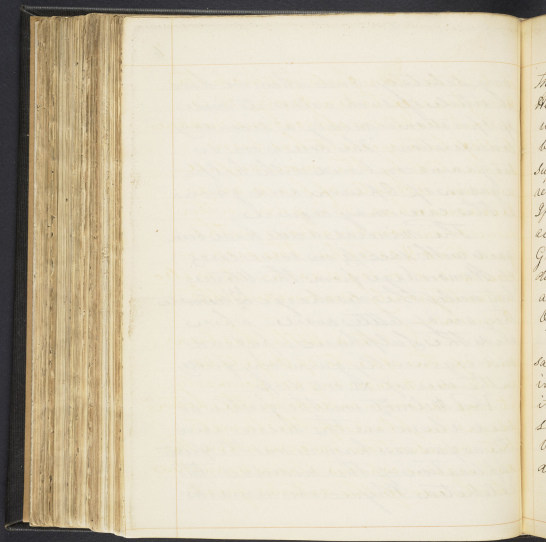
Spicacuanha has been preferred by many very eminent physicians to the acetate of lead. This medicine to do good must be administered in small doses so as not to induce vomiting. The *modus operandi* of *Spicac.* I am incompetent to explain but be that as it may, the effects are



very salutary, and when we have an article of such value its mode of operation is merely a secondary consideration. The dose is one or two grains, combined with half a grain of Opium, and given as the case may require.

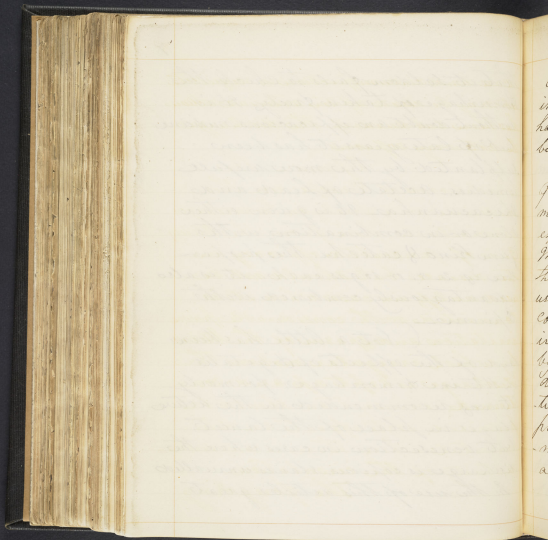
The mineral acids have been used with success in some cases of Hemorrhage from the uterus but unless the discharge is moderate they are of little avail. when used the Sulphuric is preferred and is generally given very freely in the dose of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ or $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ drops.

Van Helmont was the first who used alum in this disease and this as far as is known was the first application of the medicine. this celebrated Physician remarks



that it seldom fails to check the
 Hemorrhage if taken freely. It is
 without doubt an efficacious medicine
 but of late years it has been
 supplanted by the more useful
 remedies. acetate of Lead and
 Specacuanha. It is given either
 alone or in combination with
 Gum kino & catechu. The proper
 dose is 2. 5. or 10 grs each. it is also
 advantageously combined with
 Opium.

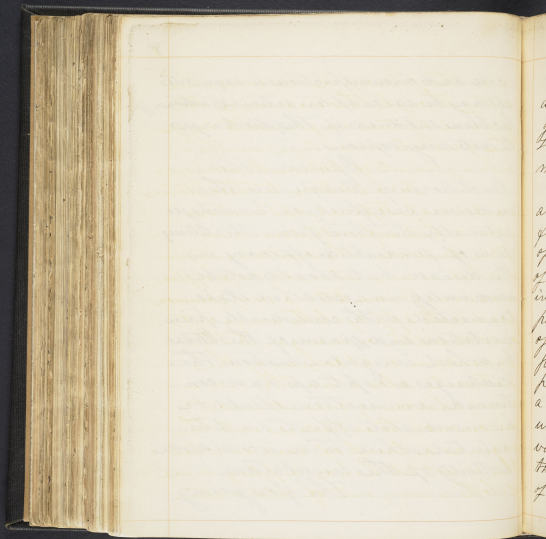
(Not a little has been
 said of the effects of Digitalis
 in Uterine Hemorrhage; formerly
 it was recommended in the active
 stage in place of the lancet,
 but venesection in cases where the
 discharge is copious, stands unrivalled
 in the use of this article great



Care and circumspection is requisite
it may be used after arterial action
has been subdued if the discharge
be not very copious—

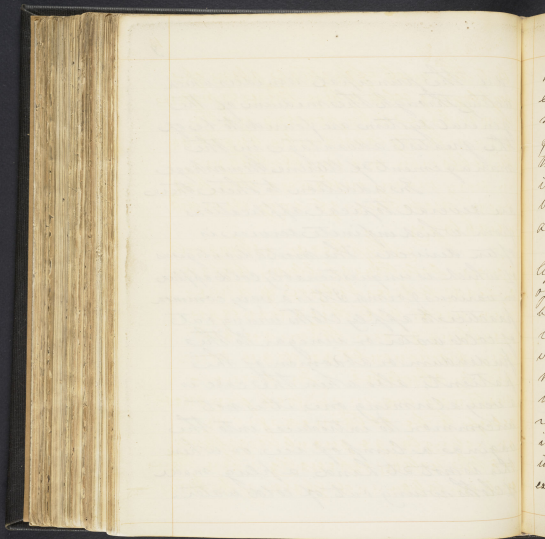
Opium— The
Practitioners of Europe use this
medicine very freely in hemorrhages
especially in those from the Uterus
It is of undoubted efficacy in
the disease, but should not be
used unless in cases where it is
connected with considerable pain
irritation and spasm of the Uterus
by which irregular motions the
discharge is kept up and con-
tinued, venesection should be
promised, as its effects are detri-
-mental where there is considerable
activity of the circulation.

The foregoing



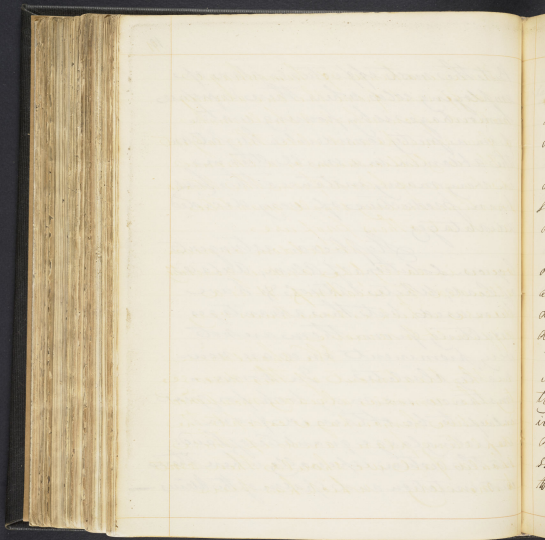
are the principal remedies which acting through the medium of the general system are found to be of the greatest advantage in the management of Uterine Hemorrhage.

In addition to these there are several topical applications from which infinite service is often derived. The most advantageous of which is unquestionably cold applied in various forms. It is a very common practice to apply cloths wrung out of cold water or vinegar to the pudendum or abdomen of the patient, also when the case is a very alarming one, it is not uncommon to introduce into the vagina a lump of ice, or when this is not at hand, a plug made of cloths wrung out of cold water.



But the most effectual plan of employing colds where there is profuse hemorrhage is by pouring water from a pretty considerable height on the abdomen in a small stream in very many instances this has been productive of very decided advantages

Styptic or astringent liquors. Solutions of Alum, Acetate of Lead, White Vitriol &c have been used, but the advantages resulting from them are not very prominent and are now nearly obsolete. In some instances we may look for great relief to be obtained from injecting large quantities of Laud. into the rectum, especially where there exists irritation and spasm of the Mucos —

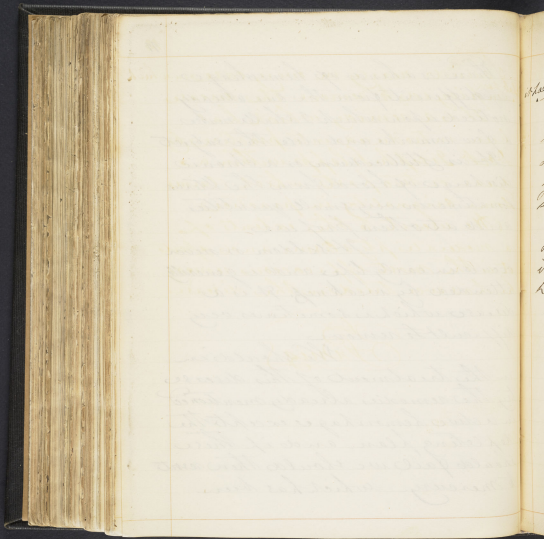


There is a kind of hemorrhage
~~and~~ different from the one already
 noticed upon which I shall make
 a few remarks and close the subject

It is *Stillicidium* or a chronic
 discharge of blood from the uterus
 sometimes in very small quantities
 and at others profuse

It seldom or never
 occurs in early life and is generally
 attended by weakness. It is a
 disease which is sometimes very
 difficult to remove

We should in
 the treatment of this disease
 try the remedies already mentioned
 in a true hemorrhage except the
 depleting plan, and if these
 should fail we should then resort
 to mercury which has been



Sound nearly in every case in which
 it ^{has been} employed to remove the disease

It is a remedy which has
 been introduced into practice by
 Doct: Joseph Klapp within a
 year or two past, which claims
 some originality in practice

We uses it to the extent of
 a moderate ptyalism, and reports
 it is the most efficacious remedy
 he has ever tried in the disease

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